BookletChart

Kawaihae Bay

(NOAA Chart 19330)

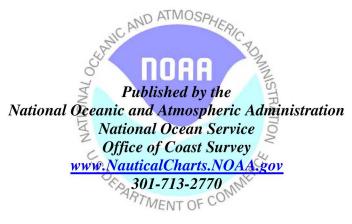


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Convenient size
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☑ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☑ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker. ND ATM

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What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart $\stackrel{\text{\tiny TM}}{=}$?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts] (198) Honokohau Small-Boat Harbor and Kawaihae are the only sheltered harbors along the W coast of Hawaii; all others are smooth during regular NE trades, but are exposed during kona weather. The trade winds draw around Kalae and hold N offshore for about 3 miles, generally causing a rough sea from Kalae to Kauna Point. At Kauna Point, the complexion of the sea changes abruptly, the sea being considerably smoother to the N.

(253) **Puako Bay** is a small indentation in the coast 20 miles NE of Keahole Point. There is no protection for large vessels, and very little is available for small craft. The bay is open to W and NW winds and is foul with coral heads and reefs. The shores are mostly black, smooth lava extending into the water on a gentle slope, with many detached rocks of

the same material. A small landing is at **Puako**, on the SE side of the bay, and many houses are along the S shore.

(254) Small boats can approach the landing on a course of 137° until within 250 yards of it, where the channel is marked by private buoys; a private light is on shore near the landing. A reef off **Waima Point**, 1 mile SW of Puako, is easily recognized from a safe distance offshore. Anchorage can be found about 0.8 mile NW of Puako in depths of 12 to 15 fathoms, sand and coral bottom.

(255) A large hotel and golf course can be seen at **Kaunaoa Beach**, 2.7 miles NE of Waima Point. A cluster of three tanks, about 0.6 mile S of the hotel, is also prominent.

(256) The coast, which has a NE trend to Puako, turns N for 3 miles, then gradually recurves to the NW, forming **Kawaihae Bay.** The black lava flows are no longer characteristic, and the back country, with its extensive slopes, is some of the best grazing land in the State. (257) **Kawaihae,** 3.5 miles N of Puako, is a commercial deepwater

harbor in the N part of Kawaihae Bay. The harbor is protected by stone revetment and fill on the S and by a breakwater on the W; the entrance is from NW.

(258) **Kawaihae Light** (20°02.5'N., 155°49.9'W.) 59 feet above the water, is shown from a 36-foot white pyramidal concrete tower on the NW side of Kawaihae. Deep and heavily wooded **Honokoa Gulch** is NW of the harbor, and **Puukohola Heiau** is a square of dark rocks on a 50-foot knoll SE of the breakwater. **Puu Kamalii,** 1 mile NE of Kawaihae, is 690 feet high and fairly conspicuous.

(260) Federal project depths are 40 feet for the entrance channel and 35 feet for the main basin behind the breakwater. (See Notice to Mariners and latest edition of the chart for controlling depths.) A lighted 120° entrance range and lighted and unlighted buoys mark the channel. The N end of the breakwater is marked by a light. A small-boat basin, just N of the main basin, had a controlling depth of 12 feet in December 1989. The breakwater on the W side of the small-boat basin is marked by a light at the S end.

(261) Good anchorage, except in kona weather, may be found in depths of 8 to 15 fathoms between Honokoa Gulch and the outer end of the entrance channel.

(262) Reefs that bare in places extend as much as 0.5 mile from the outer side of the breakwater and from the shore to the S.

(263) The mean range of tide is 1.3 feet and the diurnal range of tide is 2.0 feet at Kawaihae. The strong N current felt off Keahole Point and Makolea Point passes offshore at Kawaihae, where there is practically no current

Weather, Kawaihae and vicinityWeather, Kawaihae and vicinity (264) This subject has been discussed on previous pages, but vessels maneuvering in Kawaihae Harbor are again warned to be on the alert for sudden strong offshore gusts caused by the trade winds drawing over the mountains.

Pilotage, KawaihaePilotage, Kawaihae

(267) Tug service must be arranged for in advance; there are no tugs available in the harbor.

Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine (269) **Quarantine** is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.) Harbor regulations

(270) These are established by the Harbors Division of the Hawaii Department of Transportation and are enforced by the **harbormaster**. (275) Water and limited amounts of fuel oil and diesel oil are available. (276) Kawaihae has interisland barge and air service and is a port of call for transpacific vessels.

Corrected through NM Sep. 30/06 Corrected through LNM Sep. 26/06

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE B

Puako Small Boat Harbor is marked by private aids.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations

Mt Haleakala, HI Kulani Cone, HI South Point, HI KBA-99 KBA-99 162.55 MHz

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be burled, and those that were originally burled may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anohoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Mercator Projection Scale 1:10,000 at Lat 20°00'

World Geodetic System 1984 (North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.

Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,
14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus: ----

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LMM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

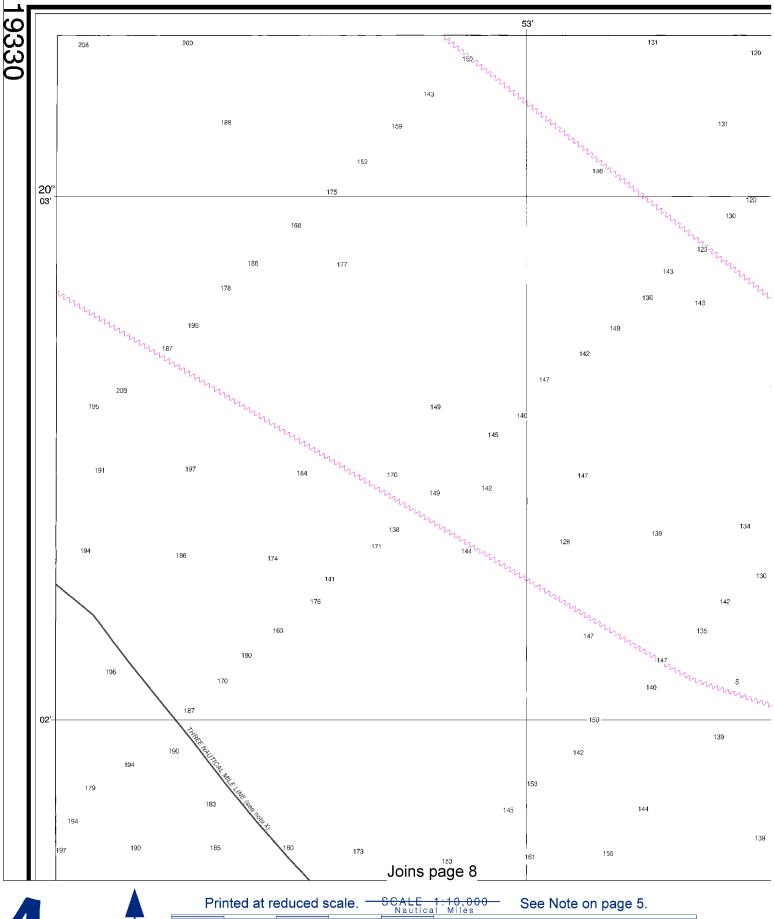
HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS Hawaiian English Hawaiian English Kowa... channel, strait, sound Akau... . channel, strait, soun . point, cape . crater, pit . mountain, hill, peak . island, islet, rock . cliff, peak, point bay, cove bay place of worship, temple south Hono .. . cove, bay mountain, hill(s), peak Kai. sea Wai.. Komohana. west

TIDAL INFORMATION						
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water		
		feet	feet	feet		
Kawaihae	(20°02'N/155°50'W)	2.1	1.6			
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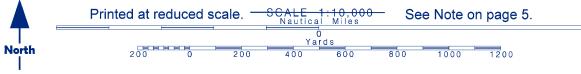
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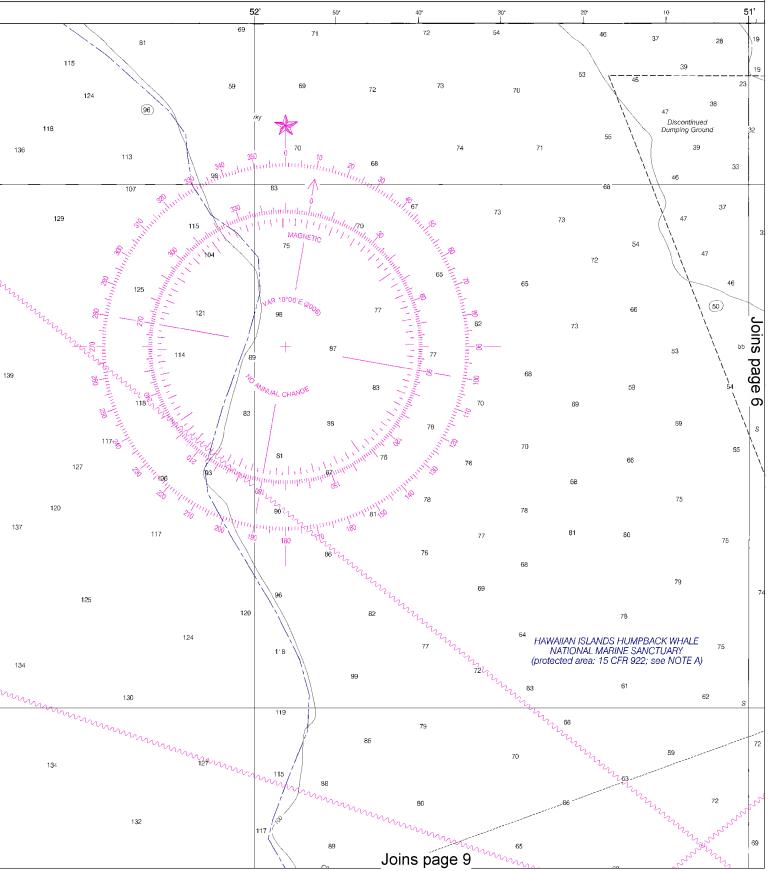
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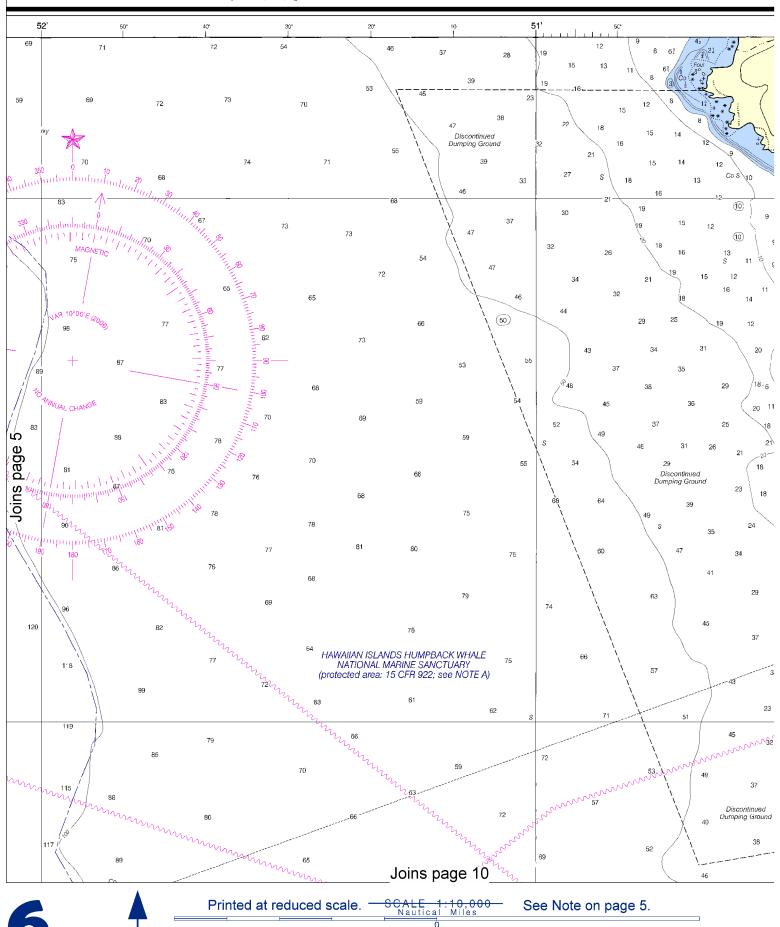




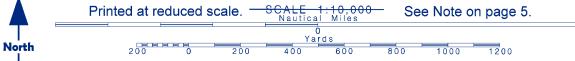




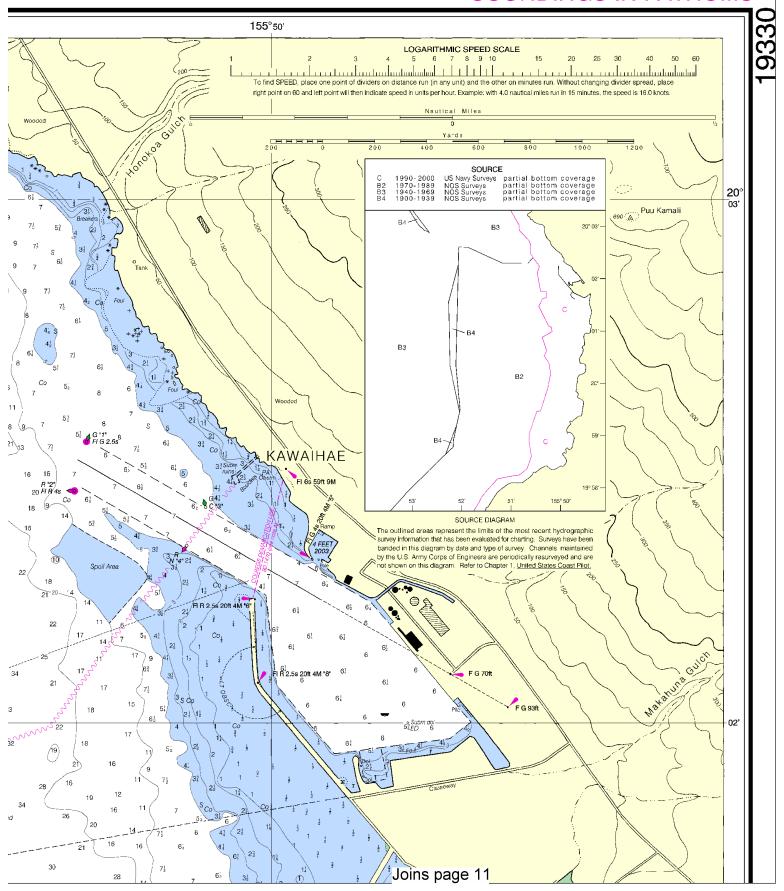
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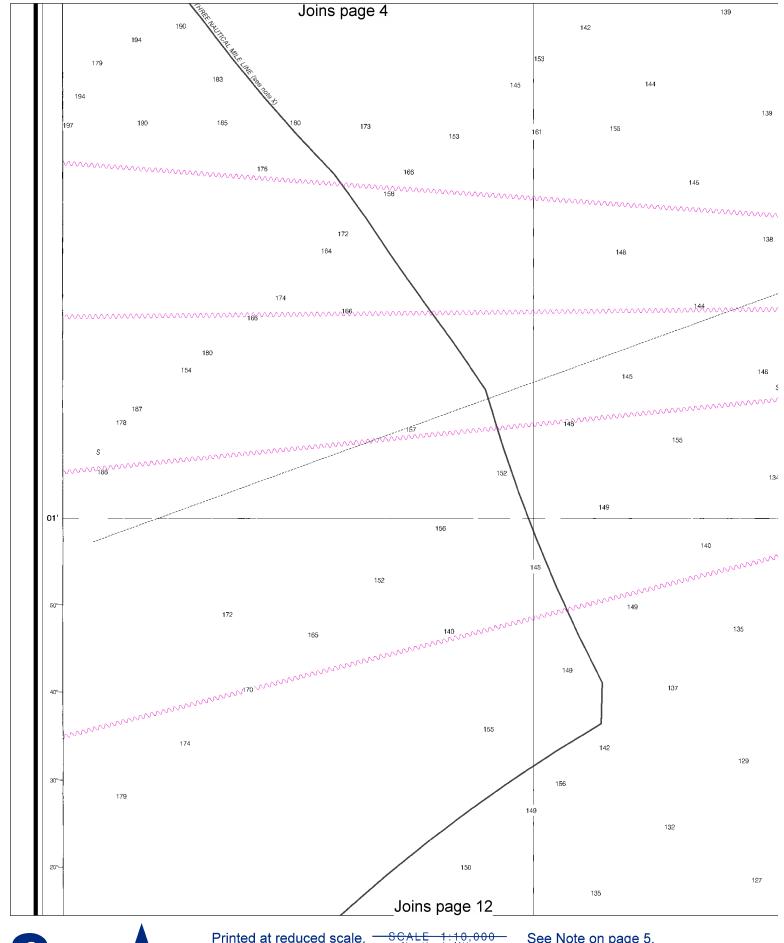




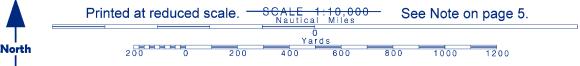
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

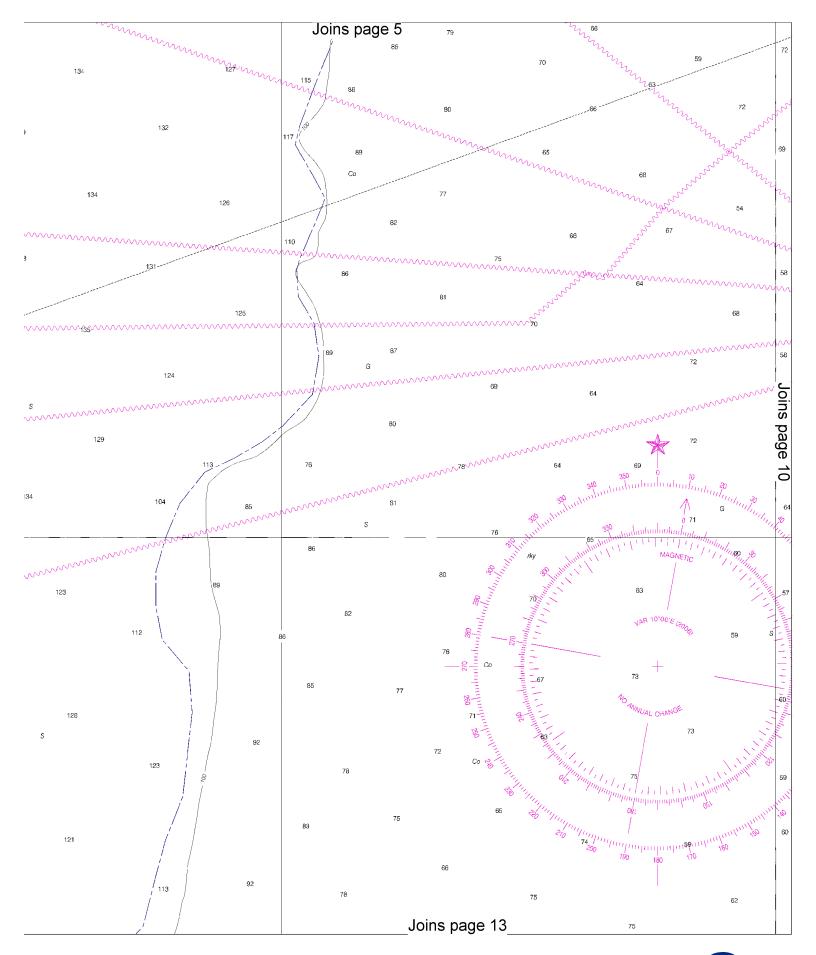


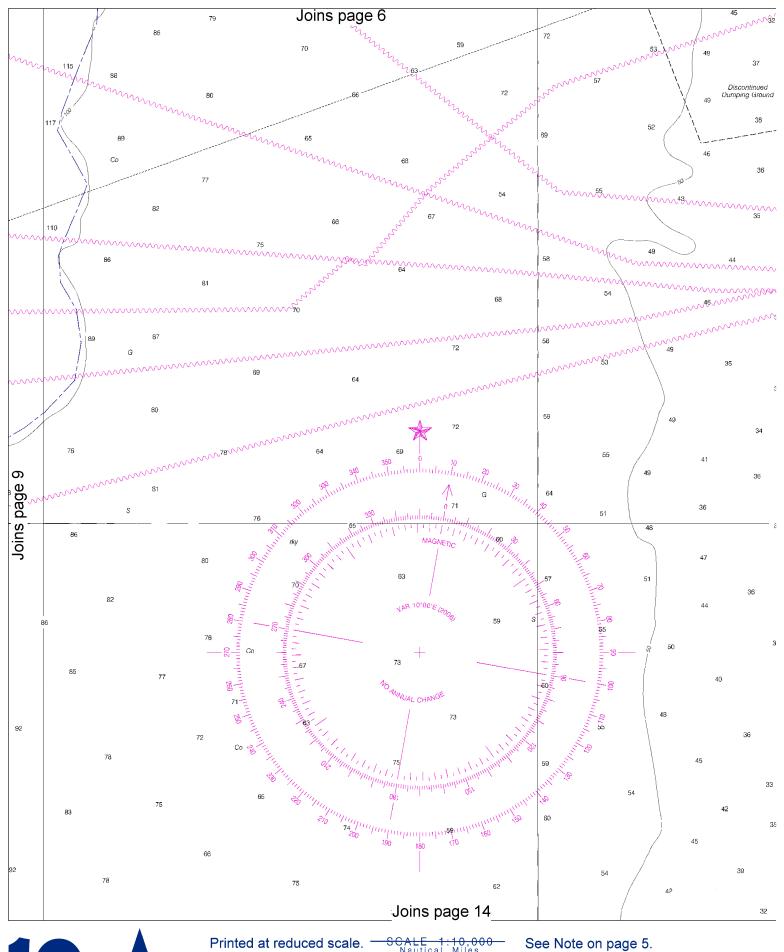
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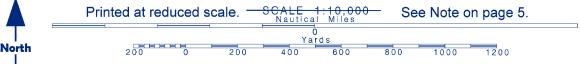


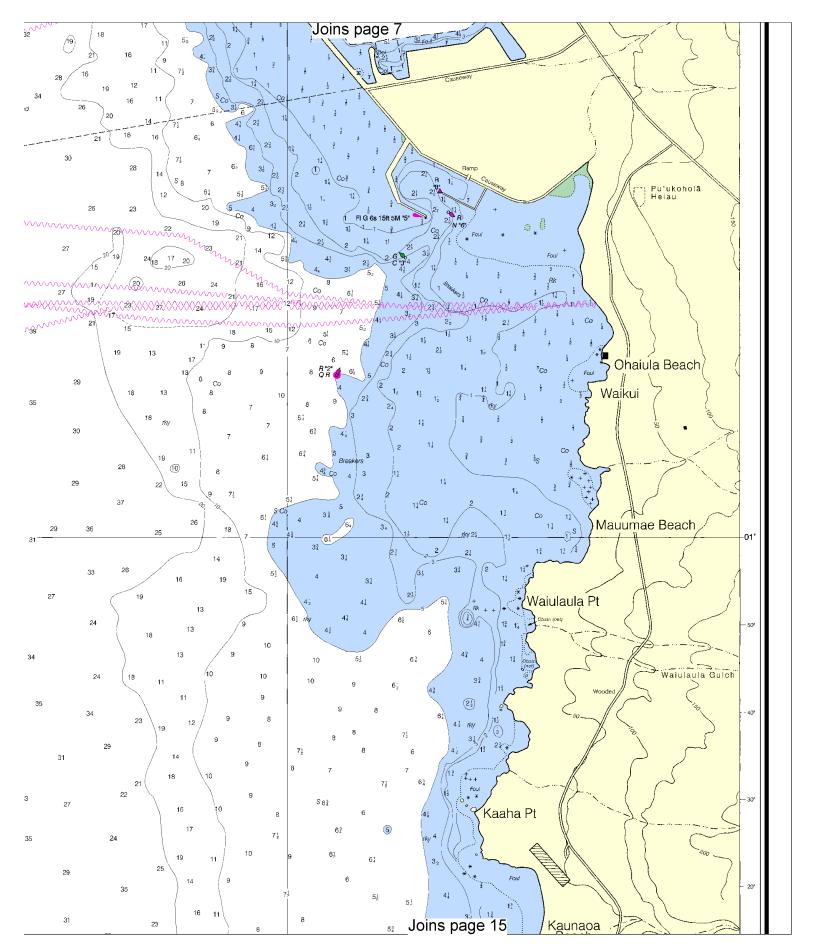


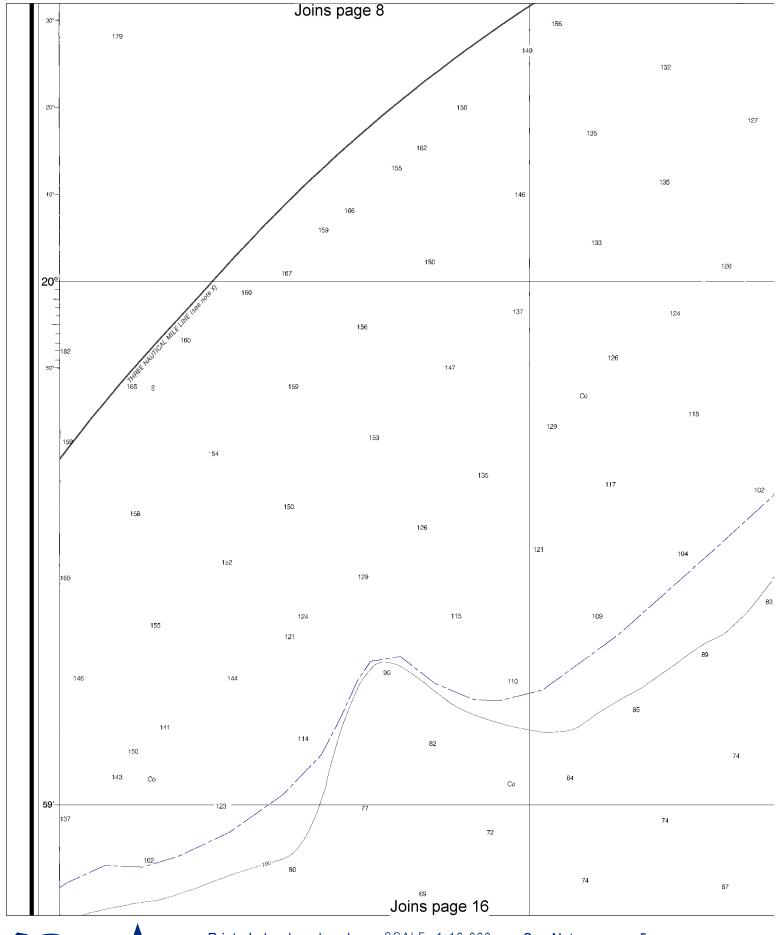




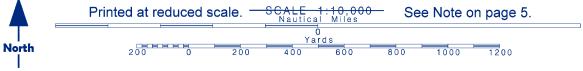


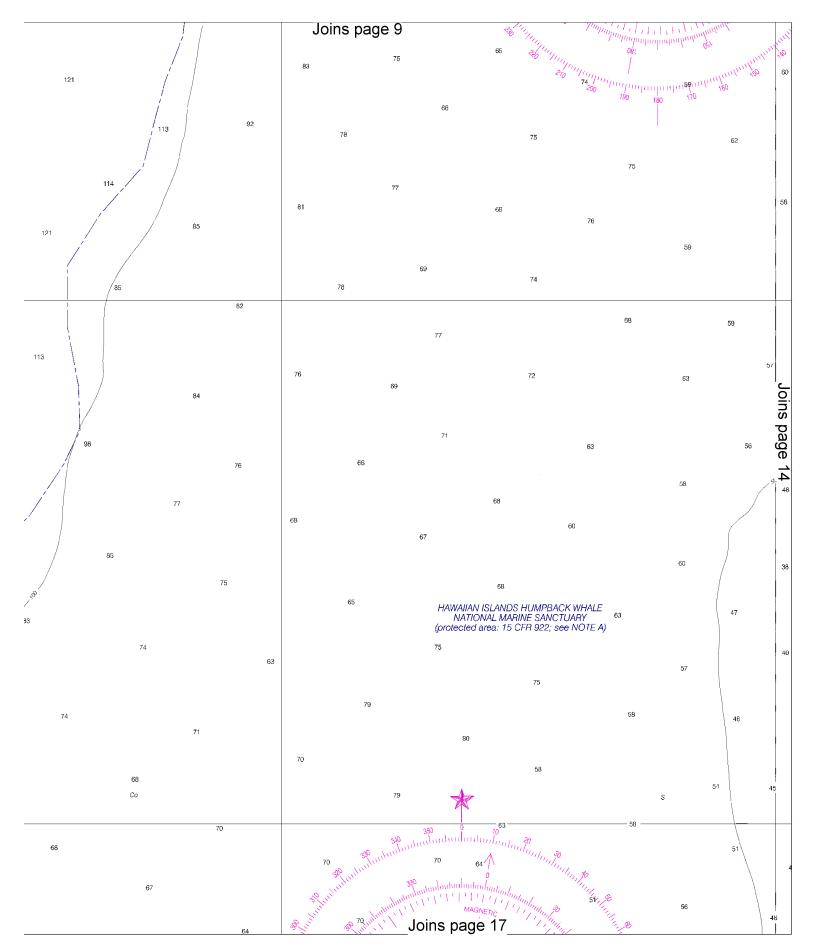


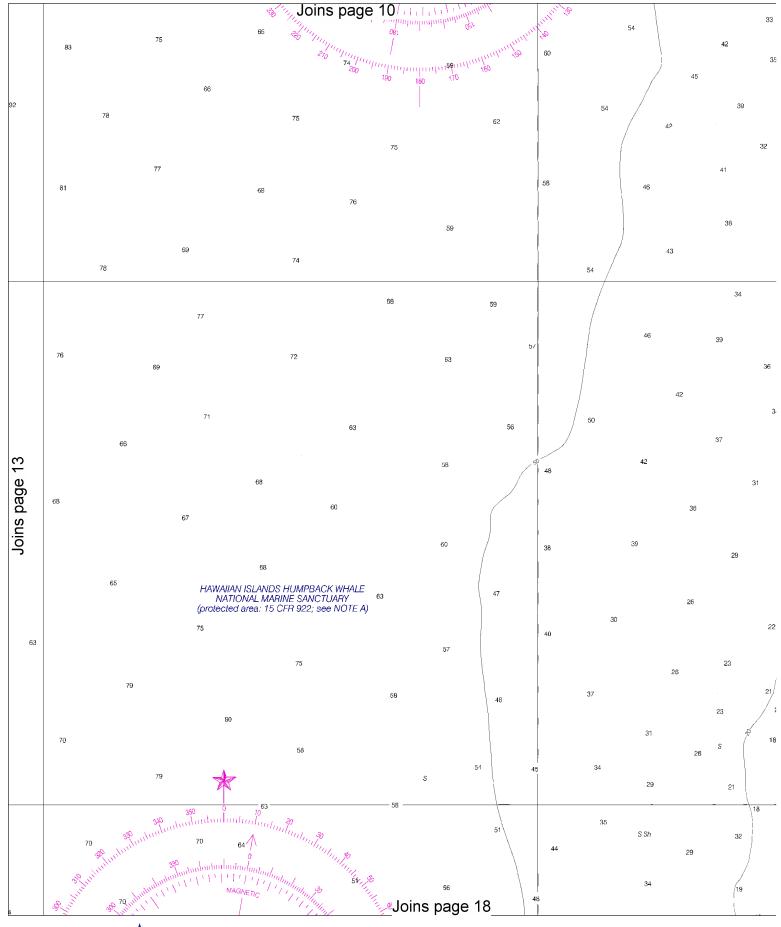




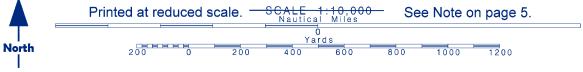


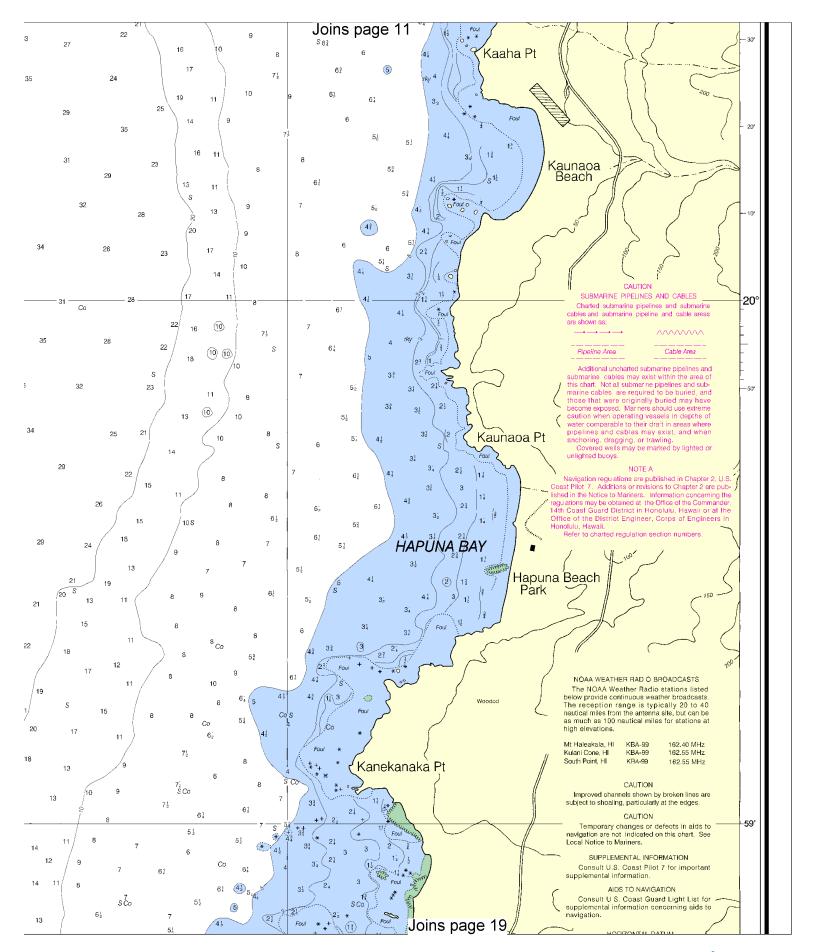


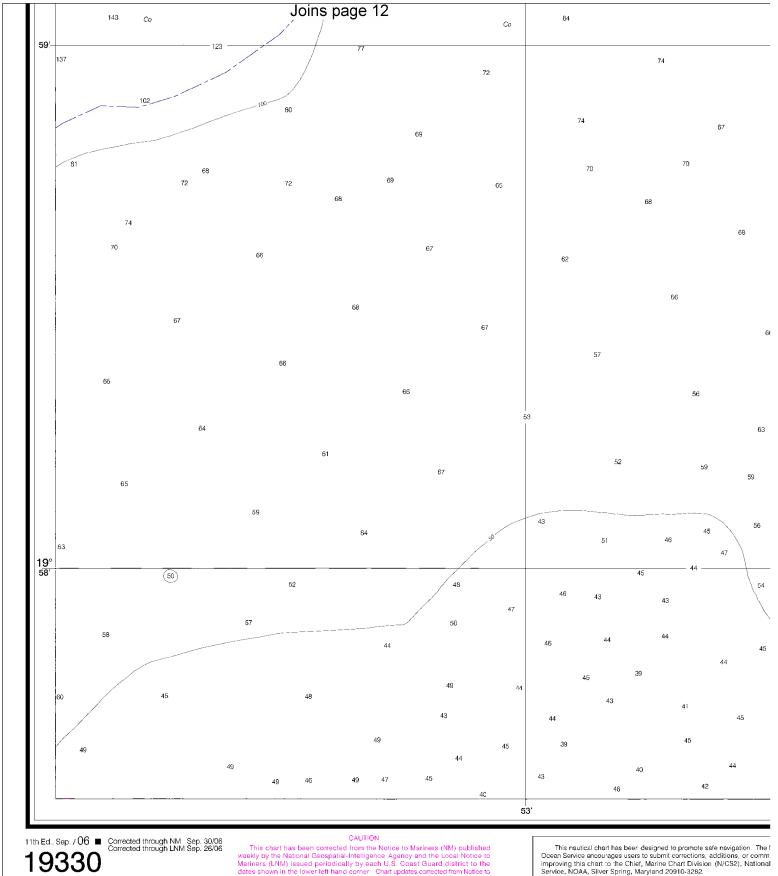










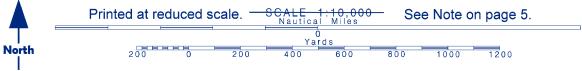


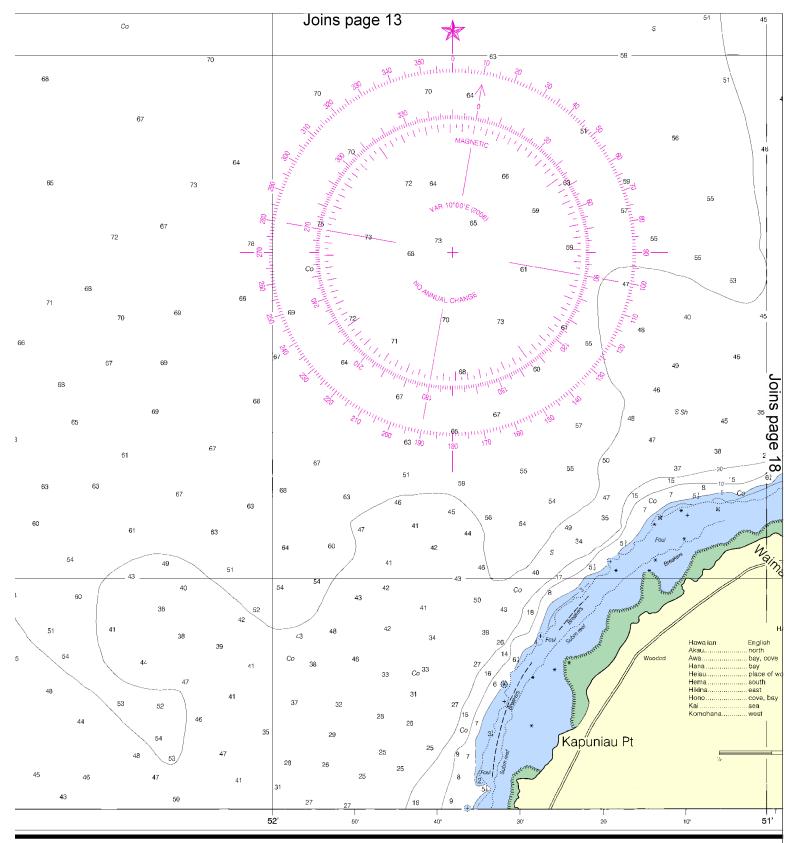
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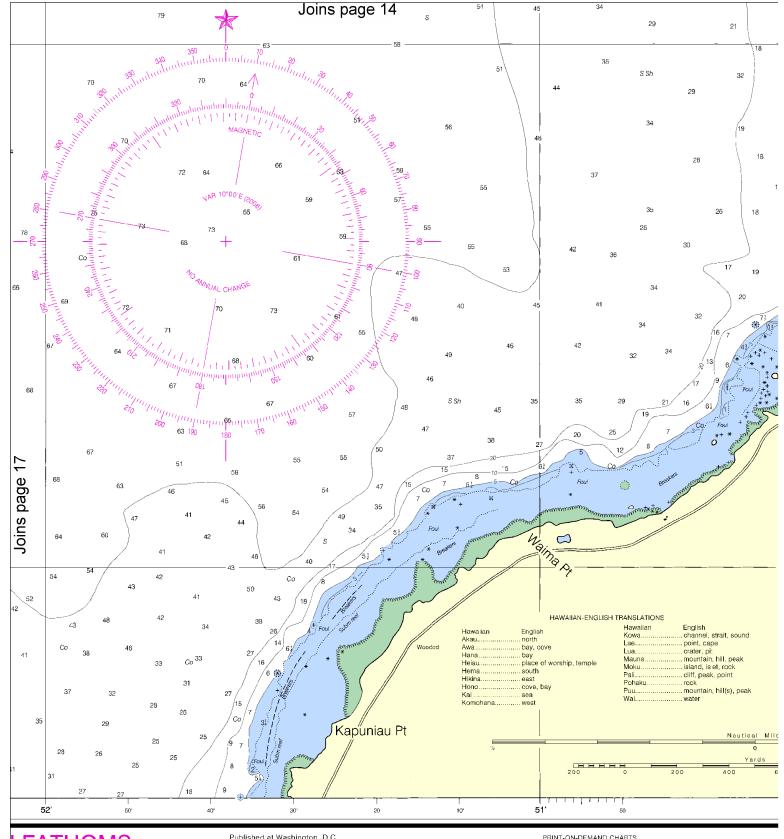


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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

NOAA and its partner, OccanGrafix, c and critical corrections. Charts are prir Editions are available 5-8 weeks before about Print on Domand charts or con help@NauticalCharts.gov, or Ocea help@OceanGrafix.com.



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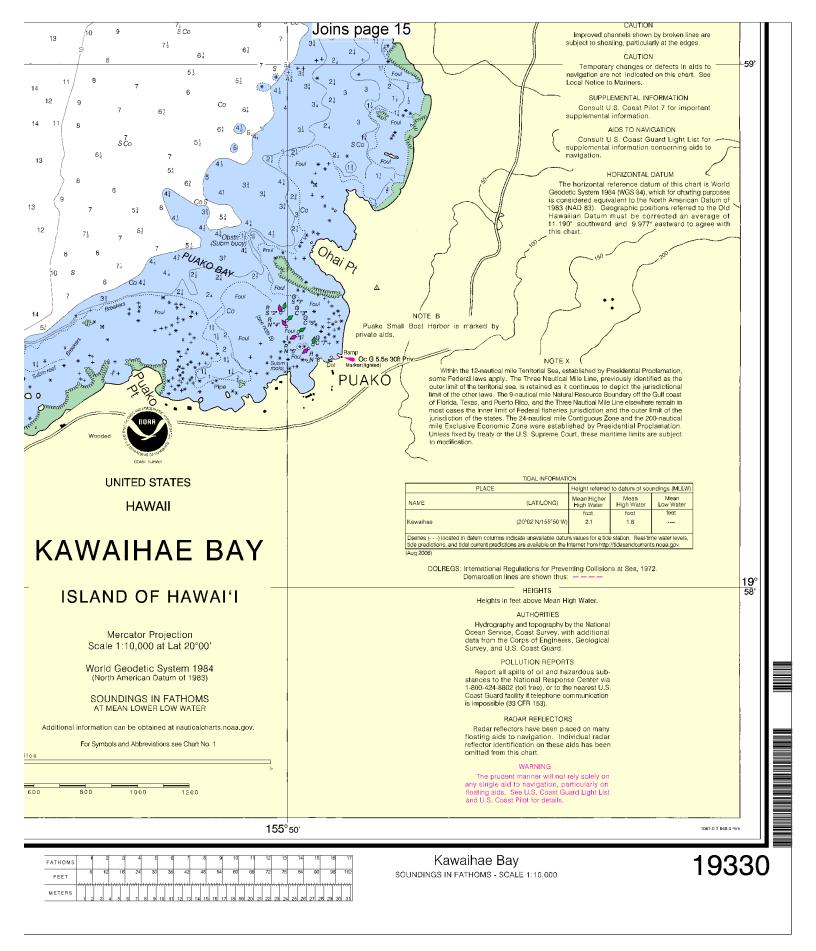
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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700 Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts — These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) -

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketChartsTM – PocketChartsTM are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.Noa.gov, <a href="